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Background

Both the Pesticide Forum (PF) and Voluntary Initiative (VI) have identified the need to improve the handling, storage, use and disposal practice of ‘infrequent’ pesticide users, in particular those operating in the grassland and forage sectors. Pesticides which are applied to grassland and forage are amongst those most frequently detected as pollutants of water. The active ingredients (ai) within grassland pesticides tend to be “older” chemistry, which means they tend to be used at higher levels than newer ai.

Improving practice will help to reduce the risk of these chemicals adversely affecting water quality, for example, clopyralid is particularly difficult to extract. There are particular challenges associated with reaching and communicating with these ‘operators’.

Defra with various agencies and organisations are aiming to improve water quality in line with the EU’s Water Framework Directive. Reducing agricultural pollution is a key area of activity, as is controlling chemical pollution, so improving pesticide handling practice covers both of these areas. Defra are planning an industry consultation on water quality and pesticides from agriculture in the summer of 2014.

During 2014, farmers and land managers need to develop ways to demonstrate that Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is being practised. This can be achieved by devising an IPM plan. This will affect every farm where professional crop protection products are applied.

Currently anyone who uses pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, slug pellets) need a certificate of competence (e.g. PA1 and PA2/PA6), except farmers who were born before the 31/12/64 as they have “grandfather rights”. From the 26th of November 2015, everyone will need a certificate of competence, even if they want to use pesticides on their own land.

From the 26th of November 2016, all equipment (except hand-held sprayers) needs to be tested (before they are next used) by the National Sprayer Testing Scheme (NSTS). For most application equipment the test needs to be repeated every five years, for some smaller machines (<3m boom mounted or trailed) there is a six year interval. Hand-held sprayers need to be regularly checked by the person responsible as a minimum.

Aims of the working group

- To identify the target audience
- To identify the key messages – covering both SUD and water issues
- To generate ideas about how messages could be communicated
- To produce a report of recommendations for the PF and VI
Members of the working group

The working group has brought together a wide range of organisations and people (see Table 1). Some organisations want to be involved but haven’t yet managed to get to one of the meetings.

Table 1: List of organisations involved in the working group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Representative</th>
<th>1st Meeting</th>
<th>2nd Meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EBLEX</td>
<td>Liz Genever (chair)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAL</td>
<td>Rosemary Dodgson (secretary)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DairyCo</td>
<td>Debbie McConnell</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC</td>
<td>Lynfa Davies</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Patrick Goldsworthy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFU</td>
<td>Don Pendergrast</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural England</td>
<td>Steven Bailey</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIC</td>
<td>Corrina Gibbs (mtg 1)/Jane Salter (mtg 2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASIS</td>
<td>Rob Simpson (mtg 1)/Stephen Jacob (mtg 2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAG</td>
<td>Dave Thomas (on phone)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Agrosciences</td>
<td>Andy Bailey</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEA</td>
<td>Tom Bals</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West Water</td>
<td>Lewis Jones</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severn Trent Water</td>
<td>Katherine Cherry</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Utilities</td>
<td>Sue Compton</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFU Cyrmu</td>
<td>Huw Rhys Thomas Daffyd Jarratt</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources Wales</td>
<td>Cledan Evans</td>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUW</td>
<td>Helen Ovens</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Standards Agency</td>
<td>Kwabena Andam</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Tractor</td>
<td>Emma Surman</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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Report from the first meeting – 7th January 2014

At the first meeting, Patrick Goldsworthy, Don Pendergrast, Andy Bailey and the water companies presented some background information to the group.

The members raised various questions (see Appendix A), some of which can be easily answered, while others need further work.

It was made clear that the term “pesticide” does suggest arable farming, rather than being relevant to producers using (mainly) weed killers on grass and forage crops. This is likely to be a major communication challenge, so more emphasis on using the terms weed killers or do you spray rather than pesticides is needed.
The other key points that came out the discussion are about links between the various organisations, for example water companies appreciating which products are likely to used and when; and whether we can have an understanding of the number of holdings or producers that are likely to be affected by the change in regulations.

**Audience**

The group established the audience for the messages:

- **Producers:**
  - With grass and forage crops for livestock
  - Need to think about crops for biodigesters
  - Who have not previously engaged with VI messages
  - Who occasionally use products
- **Contractors**
- **Professional advisers, especially grassland consultants**
- **Smallholders**
- **Landowners with pony paddocks (via CLA or British Horse Society)**

It was felt that the activity covers grass and forage crops, which includes maize, whole-crop cereals and fodder beet. It was decided that maize and new leys were the highest risk crops.

**Key messages**

The group felt that the key messages were:

- Promoting best practice for handling weed killers, especially in yards, with information on the impact of on-farm practices on water quality
- Building awareness of regulation changes and how it may affect farm assurance
- The role of contractors, especially as an alternative to obtaining training
  - Who is a good contractor?

It was felt that some attention needs to be given to providing information for producers who have unwanted pesticides and promoting alternative approaches, such as weed wipers.

The group decided that the activity needs to last three to five years, and repetition of messages will be needed. It was decided that the key times for communication is May and August. It was felt that Grassland and Muck in May 2014 was a very good opportunity that needs to be exploited. See Appendix B.
Ideas for communicating key messages

The members came up with some good ideas about how behaviour change could be encouraged. It was also made clear than basic messages about good nutrient and soil management needs to be included to discourage weeds in the first place.

Written material

- Promotional of VI’s existing leaflets and website
- Articles that include case studies of producers who have changed practices, pesticide store audits and local information about problems in certain catchments
- Articles in Smallholder and other magazines, such as Horse and Hound, to get to paddock owners
- A product guide to reduce the confusion between ai and product names
- A necktie to be attached to products to raise awareness

Meetings

- Aim to get messages tagged on to other meetings, perhaps using VI speakers
- Specific training for merchants, advisers and vets as they are key sources of information for the target audience

Report from the second meeting – 28th March 2014

The main objectives of this meeting were to update members on previous activity (see Appendix C) and agree activity for the next six months.

The key points were the release of the integrated pest management plan (IPM) from NFU, the inclusion of the regulations in Red Tractor standards, videos on best practice on handheld spraying being developed by LEAF with Dow and NE funding, and that VI leaflets on knapsnacks and grassland weeds had been sent to 320 stores (via Dow).

Activity since 2nd meeting

The group established a good list of actions to communicate simple messages in the next few months. It was appreciated that the role of the group was to produce a list of recommendations, but it was felt that Grassland and Muck was too good an opportunity to miss (see Tables 1 and 2).
Table 2: Summary of activity since 2nd meeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What?</th>
<th>Who?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banners - two sets of three new banners (SUD, weed control, knapsack) have been developed, and they are available for any events.</td>
<td>PG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUD leaflet – re-titled to “Do you spray?” and will be distributed to 10,000 DairyCo levy payers in June and 25,000 EBLEX levy payers in July</td>
<td>PG/DM/ LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended Grass and Clover List (<a href="http://www.britishgrassland.com/rgcl">www.britishgrassland.com/rgcl</a>) – added box onto back page of Handbook and Full list that explains changes in legislation. Around 50,000 handbooks have been printed and distributed, and 10,000 Full lists.</td>
<td>LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briefing note (see appendix D) – circulated to over 50 industry contacts (plus promotion for briefing session)</td>
<td>LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article in EBLEX Grazing Club - [<a href="http://eblex.cmail3.com/t/ViewEmail/d/216AE6BFCEB51BA16/42184032D413ECC">http://eblex.cmail3.com/t/ViewEmail/d/216AE6BFCEB51BA16/42184032D413ECC</a> A6A4D01E12DBB821D](<a href="http://eblex.cmail3.com/t/ViewEmail/d/216AE6BFCEB51BA16/42184032D413ECC">http://eblex.cmail3.com/t/ViewEmail/d/216AE6BFCEB51BA16/42184032D413ECC</a> A6A4D01E12DBB821D)</td>
<td>LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briefing session at Grassland and Muck – Jon Harrington from VI attended the first day of Grassland and Muck (21st May) to spent time on EBLEX/DairyCo/BGS stand. A video was produced by EBLEX - <a href="https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLtImzmj0GoB6bi5L0uxgrwKJ_H1MBbNzp">https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLtImzmj0GoB6bi5L0uxgrwKJ_H1MBbNzp</a> and a short presentation was produced by DairyCo</td>
<td>DM/LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of “do you spray?”, knapsack dos and don’ts and grassland weed leaflets on EBLEX/DairyCo/BGS stand, and by Agrovista UK Ltd, Dow Agrosciences, Headland Agrochemicals, Kingshay, Mole Valley Farmers, Natural England, NIAB-TAG and Wynnstay at Grassland and Muck</td>
<td>PG/DM /LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey (see Appendix E) at Grassland and Muck on EBLEX/DairyCo/BGS and Dow Agrosciences stands, with prize donated by Micron</td>
<td>PG/DM /LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A survey monkey version of the survey has been developed, and promoted</td>
<td>PG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey at Welsh Grassland Event on HCC stand, with prize donated by Micron</td>
<td>LD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article in Farmers Guardian, with case study as part of Profit from grass</td>
<td>LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassland section on VI website</td>
<td>PG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Summary of planned activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What?</th>
<th>Who?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Further development of grassland section on VI website</td>
<td>PG/ SB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compile a list of products</td>
<td>AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include VI leaflets in Tried and Tested mail outs</td>
<td>JS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness in ATP courses</td>
<td>LD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26th November

“One year left” press release and briefing, include red tractor standards | PG |
Case studies, e.g. John Gatenby, for regional press coverage, include maize | DP |
Volunteer case study farmers from catchments | KC/LJ |
A significant amount of awareness building has already been achieved, and there are a few ideas that need to come to fruition in the next few months.

Summary of results from survey at Grassland and Muck

There were 73 respondents to the survey (see Table 2). 61.3% of them were farmers, 18.7% were farm workers, 6.7% were contractors and 13.3% were others (students, advisers, engineers). There was a good representation of beef and sheep producers (see Figure 1), and some dairy and arable farmers. Most of the respondents were lowland farmers (62.3%), which is unsurprising due to the location and audience of the event.

*Figure 1: The responses to Question 2 “What type of farm/farmers are you involved with?”*

![Pie chart showing the distribution of farm types. Beef: 33.6%, Sheep: 17.3%, Dairy: 12.7%, Arable: 30.0%, Other: 6.4%]

Only 13% of the respondents did any contract spraying for neighbours, with 48.6% of them spraying grass, 27.0% spraying arable and 16.2% spraying pony paddocks. Only 2.7% sprayed maize.

Only 20.8% of the respondents did not use weed killers on their farm. Being organic was a reason for 31.6% of these respondents, and weeds present but at low levels was the reason for 42.1% of those that don’t use weed killers. No one chose the option of weeds not being an issue.

41.3% of the respondents did not have any qualifications to spray, while a further 18.7% were still reliant on grandfather rights (see Figure 2). None had a new grandfather certificate. 29.8% of the respondents were born before the 31st December 1964, which meant some had upgraded from grandfather rights.
52.6% of the respondents used weed killers frequently (one a year/every one to two years), with 29.8% using them regularly (several times a year). 12.3% only used them occasionally (every three to five years) and 5.3% used them rarely (less often than every five years). The respondents do seem to fit into the target audience.

When asked how weed killers are applied, 34% used a knapsack, so it is important method for these respondents (see Figure 3).

The next question revealed that 55.6% of the respondents got most of their advice on what spray to use from farm advisers or agronomist, with country store adviser accounting for a further 23.8% of responses. Feed reps were consulted by 6.8% of respondents. Farming press, spray contractor and other sources received 4.8% of response each. No one thought that levy boards were the main source of advice.
In relation to awareness, 73.5% were aware that legislation affecting grandfather rights/sprayer qualifications is changing and 75.8% were aware that legislation requiring testing of field sprayers (every five years) has been introduced. 94% of the respondents were aware that weed killers used to control grassland weeds can be found in rivers and lakes.

64.2% of the respondents suggested that are planning to get trained and have sprayer tested, while 35.8% will use a contractor or local farmer. No one will stop using sprays (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: The responses to Question 15 “How will you meet the new legal requirements (sprayer/testing/operator qualifications?)”

In the response to this survey at Grassland and Muck, there was good awareness of the issue but more work needs to focus on getting people trained or aware of the options, e.g. using contractors.

The survey is being used at other events and via survey monkey, so it will be interesting to compare the results.
Recommendations from the working group

Background

1. A more in-depth baseline survey to understand the target audience, and to build on the basic work done at events and via survey monkey
   a. Need a greater understanding of what “infrequent users” currently do, e.g. filling practices, products used, target species
2. Find out how many people will be affected by change in Grandfather’s rights
   a. How many people and where are they?
3. Understand how common pesticides “behave” in grassland systems
   a. When are the risk periods and which crops?
   b. Are there any residue issues in manures?
   c. Possible project at the Farm Platform at North Wyke
4. Establish what information can be extracted from NSoRO’s database about contractors for grass or forage

Awareness building

5. The working group members continue to raise awareness wherever possible, and to meet biannually until 2016
   a. The next meeting is the 30th of September at Stoneleigh, with a focus on the results from the surveys and report on completed activity
   b. Funds to cover the cost of holding these working group meetings would be appreciated
6. Continue to encourage organisations and companies to promote the changes that are coming, e.g. levy boards, AIC, Red Tractor, at their own cost
7. Target grassland advisers about changes to regulations, and what is means for reseeding and pasture management
8. Focus on what people do after they realise they need to change, e.g. using case studies of people who have gone through the training or are now using contractors
9. Encourage the development of targeted areas on the VI website, especially in relation to maize
10. Promote the use of “in my backyard” to understand local issues
11. Engage with British Crop Protection Council Weed Group on this subject

Information

12. Facilitate water companies being made aware of the risk periods for products to be used, and the removal or addition of active ingredients (ais) to the list
   a. Include information about current reviews of ais in the EU
13. Develop simple list of products for the grassland sector to improve understanding
14. Provide information to relevant organisations about appropriate disposal of unwanted or illegal pesticides
Appendix A: The questions raised by the members of the working group at the first meeting

Pesticides in water

- In the development of new AI is there any research on how it can be treated out of water?
- Is there any work on how pesticides “behave” in grassland systems, e.g. where do the spikes come from – spraying or mishandled in the yard? Could modelling be used to predict behaviour, especially in reservoirs?
- Could ‘in my backyard’ be used to display areas with pesticide issues?
- What is happening in Wales?
- What is happening in Europe? [UK water industry research is looking into it]
- What is the knowledge of safeguard zones?
- What is the knowledge of how to get rid of unwanted/out-of-date pesticides?
- Is there a way of letting water companies know about new AIS?
- How can remote sensing be used to detect at-risk areas or hotspots?
- What pesticides could be lost in the next five years? And could this affect what is found in water?

Sustainable Use Directive

- Number of holdings/producers it could be affecting?
- Could NSoRO’s database be interrogated to see if contractors for grass and maize can be identified?
- What is the capacity for NSTS for testing all the potential sprayers, especially in Wales?
- How do the various assurance schemes deal with this?
- What is happening in Wales?
- What is happening in Europe?
- How do we gather a baseline of what is currently happening?
  - What do occasional producers currently do?
### Appendix B: Draft plan for communication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Best practice for pesticide use</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree top points</td>
<td>J F</td>
<td>M J</td>
<td>M A</td>
<td>M J</td>
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<tr>
<td>Draft leaflet/article</td>
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<tr>
<td>Draft product guide</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribute to merchants, etc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop case study</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promotion through article</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion at shows</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Change in regulations</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop specific press release</td>
<td>J F</td>
<td>M J</td>
<td>M A</td>
<td>M J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop case study</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles with cost:benefits</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific events</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Promotion at shows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C: Group update from the 2\textsuperscript{nd} meeting

- MCPA is being reviewed (as part of the EU’s 10 year review process), which may affect product availability and dose rate. It may cause reformulation of products by 2017 [AB]
- Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD) have suggested new methods to get approvals for weed wipers, which reduces the amount of data needed but the liability is with the grower not the manufacturer [AB]
- Possibility of some research work on pesticide movement at North Wyke – looking for NERC funding [LJ]
- The uptake for pesticide amnesties is normally low, but useful for raising awareness [PG]
- SUD will be in the Red Tractor standards, and will be adopted in the next three years, and the NFU will communicate the changes. The challenge will be the grassland sector [DP]
- It must be remembered that the alternative to herbicides is the plough, which has other issues [AB]
- The IPM plans will be launched at the beginning of April [DP]
- NSTS talking to Welsh and Scottish governments to discuss coverage [TB]
- It is likely that application technologies, which reduce volume required, can improve the situation [TB]
- Videos on best practice on handheld spraying (LEAF with Dow and NE funding) will be available in April [PG]
- VI leaflets on knapsacks and grassland weeds have been sent to 320 stores (via Dow) [PG]
- CSFOS are offering “Grandfather’s right” courses for farmers and encouraging sprayer testing or replacement [SB]
- Defra consultation (plus AEAT report) on water and pesticides will be out in the summer, and is likely to apply to all sectors [PG]
- Catchment based approach is led by the River Trusts and aims to bring together all catchment initiatives, but funding is limited [SB]
- Catchment Change Management (CCM) hub (http://ccmhub.net/) aims to highlight all the work in each catchment [KC]
- Funding needs to be agreed for “forescope” which provides local support on pesticide issues [SB]
- CRD website is the definitive source of info for new products [AB]
- Major challenge is regulatory issues for the grassland sector [TB]
- AEA and CRB are liaising regarding weed wipers and regulatory issues [TB/AB]
- CRD needs to commission some market research [PG]
Appendix D: The briefing note

WHY SHOULD I BE INTERESTED IN CHANGES TO PESTICIDE REGULATIONS?

A working group has been established to help the grassland and forage sectors understand and deal with new regulations (via Sustainable Use Directive) that will cover pesticides (weed killers, insecticides and slug pellets) and to highlight the need to use pesticides responsibly so that they do not get into the drinking water supply.

The grassland and forage sectors are challenging as they tend to be infrequent users, but weed killers are vital tools in effectively controlling common grassland weeds such as docks and thistles. Weed killers applied to grassland and forage are amongst those most frequently detected in water courses. For water companies, there is a significant additional cost, running into millions of pounds, of installing and running equipment to remove these products so that drinking water meets EU standards. It is possible that if this sector does not improve application standards then the use of these weed killers may be restricted further.

The highest risk scenario for pesticides getting into water is poor management in the farmyard when filling and cleaning the sprayer. Just one foil seal contains enough pesticide to breach the water quality standards in a 20 mile stream. Another risk is during application if spraying clumps of weeds adjacent to ditches, while newly sown crops with bare and loose soil (such as maize, new leys and spring barley) may lose pesticides from surface run-off following heavy rain. In general established grass swards with a good soil structure will capture the product well and pose a lower risk.

The objectives of the working group are to raise awareness of new regulations and the importance of protecting water. The new regulations will be included in the Red Tractor Standards, and failure to reduce pesticide levels in water may result in product restrictions. The working group members will be responsible for raising the awareness of the pesticide issues in the grass and forage sector in the next few years.

Summary of the regulations

During 2014, farmers and land managers need to develop ways to demonstrate that Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is being practised. This can be achieved by completing an IPM plan – see the VI website or www.nfuonline.com/home/ipm-plan for a template. This will affect every farm where professional crop protection products are applied.

Currently anyone who uses professional pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, slug pellets) needs a certificate of competence (e.g. PA1 and PA2/PA6), except farmers who were born before the 31/12/64 as they have “grandfather rights”. From the 26th November 2015, everyone will need a recognised certificate, even if they want to use pesticides on their own land. Farmers who previously sprayed under grandfather rights will no longer be able to so and will need to obtain a certificate. This means that more producers will decide to use contractors to perform these tasks.

From the 26th November 2016, all pesticide application equipment (except hand-held sprayers) needs to be tested (before they are next used) by the National Sprayer Testing Scheme (NSTS). For most application equipment the test needs to be repeated every five years, for some smaller machines (<3m boom mounted or trailed) there is a six year interval. Hand-held sprayers need to be regularly checked by the person responsible as a minimum.

Members of the working group include: The Voluntary Initiative, Chemicals Regulation Directorate, NFU, AIC, Agricultural Engineer Association, Natural England, AHDB, HCC, NFU Cymru, BASIS, Water Companies (South West Water, Severn Trent, United Utilities) and Crop Protection Association.

Please contact Rosemary Dodgson (rosemary@dodgson.info) for more details or go to http://www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk.
Appendix E: Copy of the survey used at Grassland and Muck

Grassland Spraying Survey 2014

1. What is your MAIN farming role? (Please tick one box only)
   - Farmer ☐
   - Contractor ☐
   - Farm Worker ☐
   - Other ☐

2. What type of farm/farms are you involved with? (Tick all that apply)
   - Beef ☐
   - Sheep ☐
   - Dairy ☐
   - Arable ☐
   - Other ☐

3. How would you describe your farm? (Please tick one box only)
   - Lowland ☐
   - Upland ☐
   - Hill ☐
   - Other ☐

4. Do you do any contract spraying or spray for neighbours?
   - Yes ☐
   - No ☐
   - Other ☐

5. If yes, which crops do you spray?
   - Maize ☐
   - Grass ☐
   - Arable ☐
   - Pony paddocks ☐
   - Other ☐

6. Do you use weedkillers on your farm/farms?
   - Yes ☐
   - No ☐
   - Other ☐

7. If you do not use weedkillers on your farm/farms, why not?
   - Organic ☐
   - Weeds not an issue ☐
   - Weeds present but at low levels ☐
   - Other ☐

8. Do you have any qualifications to use weedkillers? (Tick all that apply)
   - Grandfather rights ☐
   - PA1 and PA2 ☐
   - PA1 and PA6 ☐
   - New Grandfather Certificate ☐
   - None ☐
   - Other ☐

9. Were you born on or before 31/12/1964
   - Yes ☐
   - No ☐

If you wish to be entered for the Free Prize Draw - a 5L Micron ACCUDOSE Spot Sprayer - please provide:

Email:

Agreement to provide name and contact details is taken as agreement to enter in the Free Prize Draw and agreement to the rules of the Prize Draw as displayed on the Eblex/Dairyco stand.
1. What is your MAIN farming role? (Please tick one box only)

- Farmer
- Contractor
- Farm Worker
- Other

2. What type of farm/farms are you involved with? (Tick all that apply)

- Beef
- Sheep
- Dairy
- Arable
- Other

3. How would you describe your farm? (Please tick one box only)

- Lowland
- Upland
- Hill
- Other

4. Do you do any contract spraying or spray for neighbours?

- Yes
- No
- Other

5. If yes, which crops do you spray?

- Maize
- Grass
- Arable
- Pony paddocks
- Other

6. Do you use weedkillers on your farm/farms?

- Yes
- No
- Other

7. If you do not use weedkillers on your farm/farms, why not?

- Organic
- Other

8. Do you have any qualifications to use weedkillers? (Tick all that apply)

- PA1 and PA2
- PA1 and PA6
- None
- Other

9. Were you born on or before 31/12/1964

- Yes
- No

10. If you use weedkillers, how frequently do you use them? (Please tick one box only)

- Regularly (several times a year)
- Frequently (once a year/every 1-2 years)
- Occasionally (every 3-5 years)
- Rarely (less often than every 5 years)

11. If you use weedkillers, how do you apply them? (please tick all that apply)

- Boom sprayer <3m boom
- Boom sprayer >3m boom
- Knapsack
- ATV mounted
- Weedwiper
- Other

12. If you use weedkillers, where do you get MOST of your advice on what spray to use? (Please tick one box only)

- Feed representative
- Farm Adviser or Agronomist
- Country Store adviser
- Levy board - HCC
- DairyCo EBLEX
- Spray contractor
- Farming press
- Other

13. Are you aware that legislation affecting grandfather rights/sprayer qualifications is changing?

- Yes
- No

14. Are you aware that legislation requiring testing of field sprayers (every five years) has been introduced?

- Yes
- No

15. How will you meet the new legal requirements (sprayer testing/ operator qualifications)? (Tick one box only)

- Get trained and have my sprayer tested
- Use a contractor or local farmer to do the job
- Stop using any sprays
- Don't know
- Other

16. Are you aware that weedkillers used to control grassland weeds can be found in rivers and lakes?

- Yes
- No

If you wish to be entered for the Free Prize Draw - a 5L Micron ACCUDOSE Spot Sprayer - please provide

Name:
Telephone Number:
Address:
Email:

Agreement to provide name and contact details is taken as agreement to enter in the Free Prize Draw and agreement to the rules of the Prize Draw as displayed on the Eblex/ Dairyco stand.